ond year hot and dry.

tion of maize. Mr. Wood, of Merton,

DETECTION OF OLEOMARGARINE.

and, after the lapse of about twenty

changes in color do not arise from the

action of the sulphuric acid on the ar-

tificial coloring matter (annatto) is cer-

tain, as I find that when annatto is

combined with sulphuric acid a dark

pluish-green color is produced, entirely

unlike any of the changes mentioned

Owing to the active properties of the

sulphuric acid, in making these tests, a glass rod should be used in combin-

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF WOOD

A correspondent of the New York

World, describing how every foot of

soil is utilized in France, mentions the

method pursued to supply the country

with fuel by the growth of Lombardy

poplar. The correspondent says: "In-

going from Paris to Geneva, via Dijon

we pass through the best portion of

France. For hundreds of miles every

side hills are in grapevines, and the flat

omenon of double crops-a crop of

grain and vegetables growing under a

diameter. They are planted thickly, but

give no shade. They are trimmed

within six feet of the top. The boughs,

which are cut off every year, make

fagots enough to warm France. We

often see men and women cradling

wheat or hoeing beets in the midst of a

wood giving no shade. When you look

across the country the tall, boughless

trunks look like black streaks painted

against the sky. They make the view very picturesque. Wood is sold in

France for & cents a pound. It is worth

as much as corn in Kansas by the

burns corn, he is no more profligate

DRILLING AND BORING WOOD.

The hand-drill or breast-drill, origi-

metals, has taken its place among wood-

has filled a requirement left unsatisfac-

torily supplied by the bit-brace. The

breast-drill may be used for drill, gim-let, or hit, and its speed-on the best

forms—may be changed at will without a change of speed of the hand. It has its advantage, also, is the more network motion of the hand—the vertical crank

movement instead of the horizontal

crank motion. A drilled hole in wood,

for whatever purpose, is better than a bored hole. The drill cuts a clean hole:

not merely finding its way between the fibers by displacing them, but removing

the material entire as it advances. The

gimlet form of wood-borer is crude at

best; a thread at the end is supposed to

enter the solid wood, and by spiral fric-

tion pull the cutting portion after it. This cutting portion is a twist like a

twist-drill or auger, supposed to deliver

the chips, which it never does deliver. The pressure of the hand is necessary to force the gimlet into the wood, and the pull of the hand is required to re-

lease it and empty the chips. The drill cuts a clean hole, and has none of the

objections of the gimlet. Unlike the

gimlet, it may be resharpened so long

as it lasts. Its speed in the breast-drill

is very much greater than that of the

A Cruel Caprice of Fashion

"The cruel fashion of 'bobbing'

horses' tails is being revived," said

Henry Bergh to a Tribune reporter.

"It was a fashionable craze about a

generation ago, and was not entirely

stopped until our society succeeded in

getting stringent laws enacted against

cruelty to animals. The 'bobbing' is

course. They have an idea that it

makes their horses look more stylish,

and to satisfy this caprice, God's no-

blest animal is made to suffer the most

barbarous cruelty that devilish ingenui-

ty can devise. Of late, the officers of

this society have noticed a great many

horses with 'bobbed' tails, and they

were nearly all of them in fashionable

acts are blacksmiths or horse-doctors

The animal is taken into a blacksmith-

shop or out-of-the-way stable late at

night, or early in the morning. While

one or two men stand guard outside,

the doors are barred and the horse is

securely tied by the legs so as to pre-vent kicking. Its tail is then tied to the loft or ceiling and a space of about

an inch is shaved at a distance of about

seven inches from the horse's body. A

knife is placed on this spot by the vet-

erinary surgeon, and another man

strikes the knife two or three blows

with a mallet, driving it through the flesh and bone until the tail is severed.

length, and built of steel.

"The men who perform these crue

turnouts.

mainly done by the wealthy people,

gimlet in the bit-brace.

let, or hit, and its speed on the

working tools. In many instances it

these substances,

## WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1885.

The Descent of Winter.

With one strong foot upon the prone, dumb Sowing the snowflakes out his great, rough Loud-voiced, in tempests poured beneath the sky In whirling storm-gusts, doth he stand and "Lo, I am come-King Winter!"

Frozen becomes the bleak moor's shallow edge;
The lank crane shivers in the frosty sedge;
The little sparrows flit with trembling wings
Over the dank reeds, and the plover sings:
"Ah, he is come—King Winter!"

harsh; The homeless snowfiakes, sinking, yet un Down-dropping in the black-pools, sigh: "We The ensigns of King Winter."

Bent are the brakes beneath the whelming The timid rabbit through the marsh-grass

Still mute and prostrate the grim landscape Still fall the flakes down from the pitiless skies
In swarms thro' the wide dusk, on everything,
Sown from the Northland by the Giant-King,
Ruler of Rivers, Winter.

Ruddy the lamps within you cottage glow, And childhood's voice comes wafted to me low.

In merry laughter and incessant mirth,
When the thawed roof-snow slips into the

earth Under the steps of Winter. Shut fast thy door, my Soul, and bide within! Heart-warmth hast thou, and Love-to house thee in: Let the snows fall; still shall our nights be mirth. Quiet, with laughter by the fireside hearth: Pour down thy snows, O Winter!

Still, when without I hear the piteous call Of His lost robins in the gray nightfall, I wish, while screams the wind with bitter All things of His housed warm within His His birds!-have mercy, Winter.

Where are His dewdrops now? His tender His social crickets 'mong the noonday sheaves? Hark! 'Tis the heron gray
on gray
Calling, across the moor's edge far away.
"Cold are thy feet, O Winter!"
—Charles J. O'Malley, in The Current.

A MYSTERIOUS STORY. When the fever peculiar to Brazil

seizes upon a new comer, said the friend who told me this story, it deals hardly with him. So it was with me. I was just conscious that I was not likely to hive, yet not strong enough to think of any of the many preparations I should have made if my hours were num-

I had snnk into a heavy feverish half sleep, through which I heard some one say, "He will go off like that," and was beginning to dream without being entirely unconscious of my surroundings, when the door of our long, low, white-washed room opened and a lady en-

She was a woman with dark eves, and golden hair, with a bit of blue about it somewhere. She carried a bowl in her hand.

The bowl was of thin transparent china rarely seen, painted with leaves and buds of brilliant colors, and here and there a gorgeous sort of butterfly. clearest I ever saw.
"Are you thirsty?" she asked, as

simply as a mother might ask her "Yes, madame," I answered, "and the doctor will not let me drink.

"But I will," she said. She put the bowl to my lips; ere she withdrew it it was empty. "Good-night and pleasant dreams,

she said, and smiled and left me. I slept then sweetly, dreamlessly, for I knew not how many hours. When I awoke the fever was gone, and I rapidly recovered strength. One morning I

"I should like to thank that lady, for she cured me with her petty bowl of

"There's been no woman here for months," one of them said. "That was a dream. One of your fever dreams; quinine did the business for you." It was hard to convince me, but at last they proved to me that at least they had seen no woman; that no one gave me anything to drink, to their knowledge; and I began to believe in

ministering angels. It was as certain to me that I had seen this fair, tall, dark-eved lady, with her blue-veined hands holding that curious china bowl, as it was certain that I had been ill. However, many other matters engrossed my thoughts. I ceased at last to tell the story, since the regular answer was that in a fever one fancies

everything; and ten years from that I had been driving with a friend, and we were riding past a fine old mansion, with a beautiful garden, when a lady walked slowly down the path, and

paused to pick a rose. Her figure was tall; her hair golden; her eyes dark. Her motions were

With a little exclamation of astonishment, I recognized the lady of my dream, if dream it were. She looked a little older-nay, a good ten years older

-but otherwise was unaltered. I know not in what words I communicated this fact to my friend, but I know I ended by saying: "I must speak to her. She will re-

My friend uttered an imperative neg-"She would think you a madman, he said. "Come on. You may get yourself shot for staring at another man's wife. They do those things promptly in the South. I will find out

who she is if you like."

I assented eagerly. We rode on. "Talk to me as much as you like," he said, "but never expose yourself to in Brazil in 18-, and brought you somealone. In that case a doubt that

troubles you will be satisfied. You can, with all propriety, call on her and

But, though he spoke in this way, I knew he did not imagins it could be so. That evening we smoked our cigars in Colonel L.'s company, and my friend diplomatically introduced the subject.

"That beautiful house with the large garden," he said, "is quite a feature of

the place. Who owns it?" "A lonely woman, widow of Mr. V., said the colonel. "She was a belle in her girlhood. She might still be one if

scription. It was no one else," said of the inlaid pieces resent birds, repthe colonel

My friend paused a moment, then said: "She reminds B. of some one he met in Brazil. In fact he almost believed her the same person."

V. has never left Virginia. We have known the family ever since she was two years old. It is only the other day that we spoke of that, and she lamented that she had not traveled more." I felt a pang of disappointment, but

found courage to say: "I should greatly like to be introduced to her. The old colonel instantly offered to ntroduce me.

"But remember," said my friend as ve parted, "never tell her of your fancy. It would spoil your chance with her, and I see it is a case of love at first

He was right, and I was very fortunate -very happy. I won this beautiful Her fortune I did not want, but it was

large. I had sufficient means, and ald not be suspected of mercenary motives. We were married after a long and

rdent wooing on my part. She loved me, but a second marriage eemed wrong to her, and it was not until she realized that she had irretrievably given me her heart that she would

give me her hand. Neither of us had ever visited Europe. We decided to cross the ocean during our honeymoon. Before we went she showed me her beautiful home, and all her possessions. Amongst them was a store of old china.

Suddenly she turned to the shelves of her cabinet and took down a china bowl-transparent, covered with flowers and butterflies of quaint convention-As she held it towards me. I saw

again the long, low-hung, whitewashed Brazilian room—the crowd of men playing cards at an improvised tablethe figure of the woman advancing towards me. It was her attitude that my wife had assumed. I uttered a cry. "Are you thirsty?" she asked.
"It is true then!" I cried. "You are

the woman who saved my life when I ay perishing of fever in Brazil?" She began to tremble. Setting the bowl aside, she threw herself into my

"Long ago," she panted-"ten years ago-I thought I held that bowl in my hand and asked you that. It was night. I do not know whether I dreamt, or whether I was mad. In the dead of the night I thought a voice called to me: 'Save the man whom destiny has set apart for you!' Then I arose and asked: 'How?' "There is on our plantation a spring.

the water of which is magical in its power to cure fevers. I dreamt or thought that some unseen thing led me to this spring. I carried this bowl in my hand. I filled it. Then I stood in a strange room-long, low, white; and you-you-you lay on a pallet, hot with fever. And I said: 'Are you thirsty, and gave you to drink. "The next morning I could have that the bowl, still wet, stood at my bedside. Now I have told you this, do

have longed so often to tell you, but I dared not." But I also had my tale to tell-the one I have told you. We ask each other often: "What was it? What did it mean? How is it

to be explained?" But no answer comes to us. Whatever it may have been, brought us together, and I bless it from my soul, for we are happy as few lovers are, my darling wife and L. And whatever it was, it came from Heaven.

"Colleges" in Ohio. It is a fact perhaps not generally known, that Ohio has more so-called colleges than any other State in the Union. While Illinois and New York have 28 each, and Pennsylvania 26, no other State having more than 19, Ohio has 35. But it is only in the number of these institutions that the State can boast. Their aggregate income from productive funds is but \$202,510, and from tuition fees but \$125,382, while the value of all grounds and buildings is but \$3,192,840, and the number of volumes in their libraries but 161,302. The number of students, however, in the preparatory departments compares favorably with the older States, New York only surpassing Ohio. much better endowed the colleges of Massachusetts are than those of Ohio, may be seen at a glance. With but seven colleges they have an income mutton bring the highest price when from productive funds of \$291,812, and they are in the fresh state, but pork receipts from tuition of \$166,538, and 303.126 volumes in their libraries, but the value of buildings and grounds, is only \$1,310,000. The colleges of New York and Pennsylvania are also much better endowed than those of Ohio, and tice of selling nearly all the hogs in a are vastly richer in libraries and apparatus. Michigan, with only one college, shows up better than Ohio in the provision made for their support.

mercial-Gazette. A Wonderful Cane.

These figures, which might be tedious-

ly multiplied, give rise to the suspicion

that many of our colleges are, in fact,

little better than academies, and are

colleges only in name, and this suspi-

cion is rather confirmed by the dispro-

portionate number of scholars in the

preparatory departments and in the

regular college course.—Cincinnati

Robert Yale, of Norwich, arrived in town yesterday with his historical and beautiful cane, which was greatly admired. The cane was shown to an Arque reporter last evening. It contains 2,000 pieces, all inlaid, and required years to complete it. The historical relics are too numerous to enumerate, but the principal representations are the following: The head is of wood taken from the old tree at Crown Point where Putnam was bound to be burned alive. The main body of the cane is of oak taken from the oldest house in America, now used as a dwelling at Dedham, Mass. A piece of the old Plymouth Rock, a relic from the Mayflower, hair from the head of Rebecca Bates, one of the sisters who drove the British from Scituate Harbor, in Massachusetts, during the revolutionary war; a piece of oak from the charter oak at Hartford, Conn.; a piece of wood from John Hancock's old house at Boston, a relic from the house where elm on Boston Common, a relic representing the house where witcheraft originated, at Salem, Mass., a piece of wood from the court-room where the from Commodore Perry's old flagship of the war of 1812, a piece of John Brown's scallold, three pictures of "Perhaps we saw her in the garden," a picture of the maker of the cane, Mr. said my friend, beginning a minute de- Yale. Each relic is a fac-simile of the object from which it wastaken. Many

> "Gath" says the women of New York enjoy themselves best when sitting with their feet in another chair, but the poor things are obliged to confine the habit "Mrs. | to their own houses.

tiles, trees, etc.—Albany Argus.

FARM TOPICS. Hogs the Most Profitable Animals for Farmers to Raise—Quick Returns and Fair Profits.

Ensilage in the British Isles-How to Detect Oleomargarine-Economy in the Use of Wood.

THE STOCK FOR POOR FARMERS. In the great majority of cases hogs are the most profitable animals for farmers of small means to raise. They can get returns from them quicker than from horses, cattle, and sheep, and this is a most important consideration. Pigs dropped early in the spring can be made to weigh two hundred pounds each by midwinter, when pork is in the greatest demand. Horses can not be sold to persons who desire them for work till they are about 4 years old. Few farmers of small means can wait that length of time for pay for their labor and farm products. Calves of the best breeds that have excellent shelter, pastures of tame grass and clover, and plenty of grain, may be put in good condition for the butcher when they are 30 months old. Farmers of small means, however, and especially those who live in a section of the country that is newly settled, have not the facilities for fitting cattle for the market at so early an age. They generally have poor shelters for their stock or none at all. They have nothing but wild grass to furni-h pasturage or hay. They can not easily obtain animals of improved breeds to keep. They may keep sheep to better advantage, as they can obtain money for the sales' of their fleeces when the lambs are I year old. They

can also sell some early lambs in the fall. It requires considerable capital, however, to get a good start with sheep. The purchase of fifty ewes and one buck calls for more money than a poor man who is paying for his place and supporting a family can raise. He can, however, obtain half a dozen sows with pigs, and from them raise sufficient inch of land is cultivated. The abrupt pork to meet his financial wants. Pigs multiply so quickly that the expense of getting a large number is slight. The breed can be improved in a short time land in grain. Here we see the phenand at a small cost. crop of trees. The Normandy poplar trees are from an inch to three feet in

It costs less to provide suitable shelter for hogs than for any other animals kept on farms. During the season of quite cold weather they require to be kept dry and warm, but shelters may be built for them of very cheap materials. It is not necessary to employ mechanics to put up buildings to protect hogs. The walls may be built of logs, s one, or very cheap lumber. The roof may be covered with straw laid on poles. If the drainage is good no floor is needed. A larger number of farm products may be utilized by feeding them to hogs than to other animals. They will gain during the summer if they have plenty of clover or tender pound. So when the Kansas man grass. They will eat and derive beneom all kinds of grain, regetables, than the Frenchman who burns fagots." be made. They will eat nuts and wild plants, and will devour vermin. Less labor is required to harvest and prepare you think me mad or superstitious? I food for hogs than for other animals. They will dig artichokes as they require them for food. They will shell corn from the cob and eat the heads of all the small grains. They are less particular than other animals about the

way their food is prepared. The hogis not a dainty animal. Not very expensive machinery is occasion for spending money for thrashing. In sections where corn does well it will be likely to be the leading crop raised for fattening hogs. Only a plow and cultivator are required for raising this crop. It can be harvested by the use of hand tools and fed without being shelled. The same tools are all that are required for raising artichokes or potatoes. The special machinery required on a farm chiefly devoted to the production of wheat will cost more than all the tools needed on a farm of the same size that is devoted to the raising of hogs, and the animals neces-

sary to stock it. There is little trouble about marketing hogs in any part of the west. There are buyers in almost every town that has a railway station or a steamboat landing. A farmer can change hogs into money quicker than he can wool. Hogs can be slaughtered, packed, and held for a rise in the market much easier than beef or mutton. Beef and brings more after it is cured. Nearly every farmer who desires and has the means to do so can sell his hog products at home directly to consumers some time during the year. The pracneighborhood alive as soon as they are fattened and of taking them to some large city to be slaughtered and packed, has become so common that there is rarely pork enough left in a hograising district to supply the inhabi-Every spring and summer large quantities not only of lard, hams, and bacon, but pickled pork are sent from this city to the districts from which the hogs that produced them came. Many farmers who have the means to wait six months will in many cases be large gainers by slaughtering their hogs, curing the meat, and trying out the lard and keeping them to supply the local demand, which will be brisk in the course of a few months after the time hogs are ordinarily sold .- Chicago

INCREASE OF SILOS. Silos, says the North British Agriculturist, are now to be found in almos every part of the British islands. They are not only more numerous than in any former year, but generally larger in size, most of the old experimenters having considerably extended their operations. The results of the present year will be awaited with interest, and will go a long way in determining the extent to which farmers may expect benefit from the silo. Upon ensilage many people look as a medium through which farmer' dependencies upon good seasons will be lessened, their expenses curtailed, and their profits increased. Its success will effect a saving both of labor and expense, by diminishing the extent of land devoted to the cultivation of turnips, while it would empower farmers to turn to good account much of their cereal crops which are often to some extent rendered useless not making, milling, or grinding pur-poses, by unseasonable weather during harvest. Late seasons, too, will be less hurtful to farmers. Cereal crops that are not likely to mature can be turned into silo, wet or dry, and thus Washington, Lincoln, and Garfield, and be preserved in a green and nutritive state for feeding purposes during the Ohio Road spanning the Susquehanna following winter and spring. It has river will be one of the largest and already been abundantly proved that most remarkable structures of its class items of the outfit. A Field-Marshal make a crow shed tears if he had to fly fodder ensiled in a saturated condition in the world. It will be 6,346 feet in in all his close suggestive of over it. And yet such prices are paid is equally as good when taken out as that filled in a dry state. The fodder

Scientific Miscellany.

who has taken an active part in ensi-In Switzerland, the minnow reaches lage pursuits, has tried maize two successive years with satisfactory results; an altitude of about 7,900 feet above sea the first year the maize when put into level, according to Mons. V. Fatio, and the silo was wet and cold, and the sec- the miller's thumb one of 7,200 feet. The perch stops at 6,500 feet, and no others pass above 2,600 feet, although the care, tench, rudd and chub have Dr. Thomas Taylor reports to the debeen successfully introduced at 3,560 to

partment of agriculture that he has 5,600 feet made a series of experiments with oleo-Dr. Klein, appointed by the governmargarine of different fats, using a va- ment of India to investigate the cholmargarine of different fats, using a variety of acids to ascertain what permanent change of color would take place by oxidation, etc. Of the various acids employed, sulphuric acid gave the most satisfactory results. The test is a very simple one. If a few drops of sulphuric acids be combined with a small quantity of pure butter, the butter will assume, first, an opaque whitish-yellow color, and, after the lapse of about ten minutes, it will change to a brick red. Oleomargarine made of

brick red. Oleomargarine made of of two coloring matters, a green and beef fat, when treated in the same manyellow; the relative proportions being 100 of the former to one of the latter. Both have been lately obtained in the crystalling state. ner, changes at first to clear amber, ainutes, to a deep crimson. That the

Some ... the dwarf race of men reorted by several travelers as dwellers equatorial, Africa, are now at the iropologists are invited for, studying its remarkable people. The fallest of height, and he professes to be a giant among his own people.

A Frenchman has devised a process of giving to felt a slight coating of plumbago or metal, by which the ap-pearance of burnished steel, copper, bronze or silver may be imitated. The product is likely to prove very useful when applied to stage properties, as besides being inexpensive, it does not materially increase the weight of articles treated with it.

The hair of a young girl, who died at the age of fifteen in an insans asylum of Hamburg, is reported to have shown alterations of color coinciding with periodical changes in the patient's mental and physical condition. Besides epileptic fits, it was noticed that she experienced while in the asylum, quite egular alternations of excitement and calmness, each of about a week's duration; and that the color of her hair was red during each period of agitation, while it became blonde in her quiet intervals, a complete change of tint tak-

ing place in two or three days. Mr. F. E. Beddard states that earthworms two feet in length have been found in the British Isles, and various species as large or larger are known to exist in South America, Western Africa, Australia and New Zealand. largest species known, however, inhabits South Africa. Forty years ago a specimen was described which measured six feet two inches in length, but it seems to have been nearly forgotten creature of the same species, nearly five feet long and half an inch in diameter, nally intended for the hand-drilling of was sent to the London Zoological gar-

dens from Cape Colony. One of the most remarkable of elechas displaced the bit-brace, or at least trical manifestations is that known as globular or ball lightning, which is so rare that physicists have had little opportunity of studying it. A similar phenomenon, however, has been produced in the laboratory on a small scale. It has been caused accidently on arrives of the laboratory on having the discharges, Mons. Plante, the we omplain of the general law of nature? joyed in the possession, it known French electrician, has been leto experiments in which a successful imitation of ball lightning has evidently been obtained. With a powerful current from secondary batteries he has

produced in an air condenser, formed of two moistened pads of filter paper placed near together, a small incandescent globule, lasting some minutes, and moving slowly in a most curious and erratic path. When a condenser was used in which the insulating material was ebonite a sound was emitted like that of a toothed wheel rapidly rotated against a piece of card-board.

Maybe a man feels happy and proud and flattered and envied and blessed among men when he sees a pretty girl trying to raise a window of a railway car and jumps up and gets ahead of the other boys, and says, "Allow me?" oh! so courteously, and she says, "Oh! if was riding in a car that did not stop at you please; I would be so glad," and the other male passengers turn green was passing by, he pulled the rope and and he leans over on the back of the the train was brought to a sudden stop. seat and tackles the window in a know- The conductor rushed into the car and ing way with one hand, if peradventure he may toss it airily with a simple turn of the wrist; but it kind of holds on, and he takes hold with both hands, but it the railroad official indulged in some tent, and he pounds it with his fist, but and hardly respectful. The Judge afsort of doesn't go to any alarming exit only seems to settle "a leetle closer terward complained to the President of into place," and then he comes around the road, who promised to look into the and she gets out of the seat to give him matter. But he found that, although a fair chance, and he grapples that the conductor might have used hot lanwindow and bows up his back and tugs guage, the Chief-Justice was not withand pulls, and sweats and grunts, and out fault, and said nothing about it. strains and his hat falls off, and his When they next met, by chance, the suspender buttons fetch loose, and his latter demanded of the President vest-buckle parts, and his face gets red, whether he had reprimanded the conand his feet slip, and people laugh, and ductor. "I spoke to him," was the rean irreverent young man in a remote ply. "Well, what did he say?" seat grunts and groans every time he said that he was coming up some day lifts, and cries out: "Now then, alto. to adjourn your court." gether!"as if in mockery, and he bursts magistrate saw the point and did not his collar-button, and the pretty young lady, vexed at being made so conspicuous, says in her iciest manner: "Oh! never mind, thank you, it doesn't make any difference," and calmly goes and sits down in another seat, and that wearied man gathers himself together and reads a book upside down-oh! doesn't he feel just good. Maybe, but been so much improved by well-laid

your sympathy. He doesn't need it .-

The suffering of the horse is excruciat-The European War Correspondent. ing, its groans almost suggesting hu-There is hardly a more formidable man agony. An iron, heated to white variety of the armed man than the Euheat, is passed over the severed end so ropean war correspondent in his comas to stop the future flow of blood, and plete war-paint. He is girt with dean iron ring, red hot, is used to cauter-ize the flesh to the extent of half an structive weapons, like a Montenegrin patriot or a rirate of the Bowery meloinch from the extremity of the horse's drama. A derringer hangs on his left tail, for the cauterized bone is crisp hip, a four-barreled "bulldog" balances and hard and might disease the flesh. Disease and death often follow this it on his right, a Winchester repeatingrifle crosses his back, the strap of it cruel treatment, because the men who supporting a supplementary cartridge-pouch, a traveling inkstand, and a perpetrate it are quack veterinary surgeons and blacksmiths who are as ighousewife containing needles, thread, norant of the anatomy of a horse as and other conveniences advisable in a they are cruel. These men work very secretly, and though we have broken campaign where staff officers will have to repair their own clothes. Add to up several places where they practised the paraphernalia a bowie-knife, a casetheir cruelty, we were unable to catch knife, a hunting-knife, and a sword, a the fiends at work .- New York Tribune. field-glass, a water-bottle, and a flask; The bridge on the Baltimore and havoc and the dogs of war than a scribe

A DRY TIME. When the Earth Drinks up Her Oceans.

Prof. Cookley, of New York, says: Most of the planets have probably cooled down by radiation to a solid heat is supposed to have been all radi- sociate with; he will find that it is the found now the great bulk of our oceans and our atmosphere. But when the pose, and all too often the assum omes his real character. Is he disposed to self pure and unadulterated goods, he finds his rival taking away water or ir, an account of the present high temperature, will begin to the present at a lower price, but affirmed.

ed soil after a summer's drought drinks materials, he finds himself underbid by up the rain, and the ground is dry in a skillful competitor, who cunningly a few minutes after the shower. But works in inferior material with care you may well ask, could the solid porous mass within the present crust of the buyers will give the cheap bidder, the earth thus drink up the whole of even when the quality of his goods and the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific workmanship are suspected, a readier Oceans and cause all the waters of our plobe to disappear? Let us examine his more closely. While the interior of the earth re-

than the sun will be able to return to into disrepute.

us. Then it will be only a question of We know that in this keen race to be time for the earth gradually to cool down, as the moon has already done, vance in the fight for success, it will be from surface to center. When that said that every man who enters the time comes, will not the dry but solid business field must expect the above to and porous core of our globe drink up be the rule and not the exception, and

but into the pores of its substance? The proposition appears to be estabinterior of the earth when cold will be it pays to combat all these obstacles, able to absorb more than four times, which are principaly efforts for a short possibly more than thirty times, the road to wealth, and stick to sterling, ner first explained the earth will con- standing it may take a long run to

strength, its evening decline and its midnight of blackness and death. Is the case of a world—is that the last term of a series?

The Judge and the Conductor.

A young lawyer, once quite forgot himself in some curt expression to the court, but the Judge was a sensible man, and in consideration of the immaturity of the member of the bartreated the matter rather gently. He made it clear, however, that the style had better not be used again and re-marked significantly: "This court is naturally quick tempered." A remark, by the way, not inapplicable to the late Chief-Justice Bigelow, who on one occasion was brought to his bearings in a way as effective as it was amusing. He Quincy, where he resided, and, as it demanded: "Who ring that bell?" "I did," said the Chief-Justice. "Why?" "Because I want to get off." At which remarks which were not complimentary pursue the investigation. - Boston Every

Very Tame Shooting.

I drove vesterday through the immense post of ord Abergavenny's estate. It is poor, sandy land, but it has don't be fool enough to extend any of out roads, trees, and long ranges of rhododendron hedges as to seem very beautiful. The large herds of deer, the innumerable ducks and rabbits, probably cover the expense of keeping up the land. There were also many heasants. This beautiful Indian bird, very rarely seen in America, is now extremely common in England. Though they range freely about the estate, they can hardly be called wild, since they are regularly raised from eggs, and fed with rather expensive food, spoiled or inferior raisins being an important item in their support. The 1st of October is the day when those who own them are allowed by law to shoot them-in point of fact there might with as much propriety be a law to regulate the shooting tame, fed fowl.

By the way, I observe that in the statement that England is going to the

dogs it is specified that half her land is being turned into desolate moors. We was found that twelve young ladies and add a haversack by the side and a knapsack for the back; add a case for ficed to grouse. The fact is that the but whom they had chosen remained a pens and pencils, also a little medicine- moors reserved to grouse are dismal chest, and you have the more salient tracts of desolate ground, such as would in all his glory is less suggestive of over it. And yet such prices are paid for this land for grouse raising as would amaze any American farmer .- Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

It must be confessed that the difficulties of doing a good square business in a good, thorough, square style are becoming greater and harder than ever to combat. Honest and honorable comunder crust like the earth. The sun, petition has given way largely to a owing to his greater mass, is still a series of petty shifts to gain a mean fiery globe not yet cooled down so as to have a solid crust. But our moon, frequently to encounter bold and unbeing a body of small mass only about scrupulous lying among his rivals. If one-eightieth of the earth's mass, is young in business and needy, he must supposed to have had time to cool solicit favors from men he despises, down to a solid globe all the way from and have transactions with others its surface to its center. Its internal whom otherwise he would scorn to asated away into the surrounding cold rule for men to do much for policy and space. Now, the hot interior mass of little for principle; that it is a matter the earth can, of course, contain no of difficulty to be his plain, honest self; water, and little or none of the free but it seems as if he must got the exgases that constitute an atmosphere. change or into the business world with They would be boiled off, expanded a set of actions, pretenses, and even exand driven to the surface where are pression that does not belong to him, found now the great bulk of our oceans but is assumed for that particular purearth shall have parted with all her in- gradually absorbs other and bet-

high temperature, will begin to drink equal in every particular; does he do up the water and air, just as the parch- his work faithfully and use the best less and cheap labor, and, worst of all, hearing. Then what an immense advantage

the squarely dishonest man of to-day possesses; he who does not mean to mains as hot as it is at present it is no pay, who buys on credit without capimore possible for the water and air of tal, and contents himself with a mere our globe to penetrate to these fiery fractional profit, or no profit at all, regions than it is for a drop of water making a failure, and being considered to remain on a hot stone. But the rather honorable because he pays 50 earth is losing its heat day by day and cents on the dollar to his creditors: year by year, radiating it out into the creditors who allow him to go on with surrounding cold-space. I know it has his stock of goods in direct competition been computed that the earth receives with the honorable men on the other from the sun annually just as much side of the street; selling the self-same heat as it loses in a year by radiation goods bought of them at the self-same into the surrounding space. Grant first price, which they expect the sol that it be so for the present and for vent party to pay in full for. Does he many thousands of years to come. But originate a popular article, a method the trouble is that the sun himself is in business, or any invention that promcooling off, and, therefore, will not be ises a profit, let him be prepared for always able to send us as much heat | imitators who boldly claim his ideas as as he does at present. The time will, their own, and others who will dub a therefore, surely come when we shall worthless article with the title he has lose more heat by radiation into space originated, and thereby bring the name

seem to indorse this conclusion. But strict calculation that the in spite of this, men have proved that amount of water now on its surface. sturdy, old-fashioned honesty in trade, Now, it seems certain that in the man- which tells in the long run, notwithmake it tell. But there is a large class. and its atmosphere. The earth, the other planets and even the sun him self, are regarded as doomed at some of slow growth, the labor of rightly no-

joyed in the possession, it will be acverything in nature has its morning knowledged, even as a business move, of life, its high meridian of glory and that "honesty is the best-policy." Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Edwin Forrest.

Mr. Forrest has been ever noted for forcible acting, and we are indebted to an admirer for this illustration of it. Mr. Forrest, being on a tour, complained in warm language to the supers that they had not the night before attacked him with the spirit and courage soldiers would have shown in classic times -he, Forrest, being a Roman warrior. Mr. Forrest stormed and threatened the supers sulked and consulted. At length the captain of the supers inquired, in his local slang: "Yer wants this to be a bully fight, eh?" "I do," replied Mr. Forrest. "All right," re-joined the captain, and the rehearsal quietly proceeded. In the evening the little theatre was crowded, and Mr. Forrest was enthusiastically received. When the fighting scene occurred, the great tragedian took the center of the stage, and the six minions entered rapidly and deployed in skirmishing order.
At the cue, "Seize him!" one minion assumed a pugilistic attitude, and struck a blow straight from the shoulder upon the prominent nose of the Roman hero; another raised him about six inches for the stage by a well di-rected kick, and the others made ready to rush in for a decisive tussle. For moment Mr. Forrest stood astounded his broad chest heaving with rage, his great eyes flashing fire, his sturdy legs planted like columns upon the stage. Then came the few minutes of powerful acting, at the end of which one super was seen striking head foremost in the base drum in the orchestra, four were having their wounds dressed in the green-room, and one, finding himself in the flies, rushed out upon the roof of the theatre, and shouted "Fire!" at the top of his voice; while Mr. Forrest, called before the curtain, bowed his thanks pantingly to the applauding audience, who looked upon the whole affair as a part of the piece, and "had never seen Forrest act so splendidly. -Columbus Bohemian.

Facilitating Matrimony.

At a recent wedding reception in South Carolina a young lawyer begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed would be beneficial. He proposed that "one man in the company should be selected as President; that this President should be sworn to keep entirely secret all communications that should be forwarded to him in his official department that night, and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it the name of the person he wished to marry, then hand it to the President for inspection, and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other the President was to inform each of the result, and the choice of those not reciprocal was to be kept entirely secret." After the appointment of the President communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it secret to all but themselves and the President. Eleven of the twelve matches were afterwards solemnized.

The school population of the United States is 16,000,000. Of this 10,000,000

GLEANINGS. Edinburg, Scotland, is to have a line of street-cars propelled by cable. Carl Schurz can sneeze without dis-

turbing his eye-glasses when they are on his nose. A Justice of the Peace in Harrison County, Mississippi, presides with coat

and shoes off. Laura Sanborn has taught a school for forty-three years in Alexandria, N. H., and adjoining towns.

An English surgeon says that shaving is a deadly practice, and if steadily indalged in shortens life by several years. The London Economist says that the

wheat at the present prices is \$10 an Idaho claims a population of 88,000 and untold wealth, and she wants to know if that isn't enough to entitle her

oss of the British farmers in selling

In some parts of North Carolina candles and kerosene lamps are still considered articles of luxury, while resinous torches are to be had gratis.

Professor Tyndall, the scientists smokes a pipe and wears a cat-skin lined night-gown. Science is all very well, but comfort is the professor's A Pennsylvania village debating

eiety has decided that single life is ty of the debaters are Jolieved to have been married men The free text book experiment in

Massachusetts is said to be a success. It has resulted in a larger attendance in the schools, and it is more economi cal than the old system. Passengers on the Red Sea steamers

to India, were exposed, last summer to a maximum heat of 105 degrees; the winter temperature on these steamers is never below 80 degrees.

A student of the university of Georgia was given this simple sum: If the third of six be three what would the fourth of 'twenty be? This bright student after figuring for half an hour, gave it up. Strauss has received hundreds of letters from grateful young people who have met their future wives and hus-

bands at the Venice dancing parties, the formation of which has been stimulated by his waltzes. The ungrateful ones should now speak up. In the old records of the town of Clinton, Mass., a certain little thor-oughfare was called "Cat alley." In the present book of tax registration the name is euphonized into "Pussy ave-

nue," and it is supposed that the next step will be Feline boulevard. For several years the London street cars, which run on more than 400 routes the oceans and atmosphere, causing the amount of praise given to smart and carry 75,000,000 of people a year, them to disappear, not into large cav- rascals, and the knowledge that the have had texts of Scripture neatly postninute world's first question is not how a man ed up in them at an annual cost of

\$2.50 each. This is the work of an as sociation formed for that purpose. The signal officer on the summit of Pike's Peak says the highest velocity of the wind ever recorded there was 110 miles per hour, when the instruments broke and cordwood began flying down the mountain. The guide adds that seventy-five miles per hour would lift a

mule out of the trail. One of the South American fruits which are to be tried in Southern California next year is the melon shrub. It beautiful purple and white flower, and bears a fruit like a rifled cannon shell, about four inches long by from two to

three inches in diameter. The greatest depth so far discovered in the ocean is 26,850, five miles, or about 2,200 feet less than the height of the world's loftiest mountain peak, Mount Everest, one of the Himalaya and apparently a little more, than 29,-000 feet above the sea level.

Twenty-four years ago the United States had in them only 30,000,000 peo-000 people. Now we are grown to over 54,000,000. In 1860 we only had 141 cities of over 8,000 inhabitants, now there are over 300 such cities. The total population of this class of cities was 5,000,000, now it is over 14,000,000.

It is an error to suppose that an ordinary mind is the best administrator of small duties, for this impression is, alas! too strongly contradicted by the fact that the many daily grievances, the myriad of petty cares and details of family arrangements prove quite too much for the generalship of feeble

There lives near Dahlonega a family of people who have eyes scarcely larger than a pea, and so small is the opening between the lids that a person a few feet off can't detect whether they are open or closed. It is stated that they can't see at all at night. They are known far and near as the little-eved Howards .- Atlanta Constitution. Preparations are b.ing made at the

observatory on Mount Hamilton, fifty miles southeast of San Francisco, for the reception of the great Lick refracting telescope. The refractor will have a clear aperture of three feet, the great flint glass disc for the lens is 38.18 inches across, and eight tons of coal were consumed in casting the vast mass of flawless crystal which cost \$10,000.

A letter from Ascunscion, the capital of Paraguay, gives the surprising infor-mation that of the 300,000 population of the Paraguayan Republic only 30,000 one in ten are men. The 270,000 women are the farmers, producers, and laborers. They work slavishly and are very poor. While the men sit at home and drink and smoke the women indefatigably toil and support the families.

England is at the head of the mirrormanufacturing industry of the world. producing 750,000 square yards annually. France produces 530,000 square yards and Germany 340,000 square yards. In this country the principal manufactory at Lenox Furnace, Mass., produces about 110,000 square yards a year. There are other smaller manufactories in Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri.

A recent cough will almost always yield to the following treatment within two or three days: Mix in a bottle four ounces of glycerine, two ounces of alcohol, two ounces of water, two grains of morphine. Shake well. Dose for an adult, one or two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours. Half this quantity to children from 10 to 15 rears. It is not safe to give if to infants or children under 10 years of age.

Commission appointed by the Government of India to examine into the cholera question has reported that Koch's microbe is not the cause of the disease. Dr. Klein, director of the Commission, is well known as a thoroug and exact investigator in microscopy, and so convinced was he of the harmlessness of the comme-bacillus that he swallowed a number of them. They procuced no noticeable effect on

In an address. just delivered Profesthus terribly caparisoned. chiefly used in Scotland this year is sor Tyndall says that a high German authority told him that the cry of Gerare enrolled in the public schools. The tares, meadow and other grass, and the Flats have become fashionable in San public school system of the country pressure supplied mainly by dead One bushel of ashes represents about spends more than \$91,000,000 a year, man soldiers in entering a battle during Francisco. They were introduced only weights. In England some extensive 1870-71 was not "We must conquer," two and a half tons of dry body wood. | and employs 290,000 teachers. two or three years ago. tests are being made in the preserva- but "We must do our duty."